



INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT *of*  
EDUCATION

2023 INDIANA ACADEMIC STANDARDS  
**MATHEMATICS**

KINDERGARTEN



## Indiana Academic Standards Context and Purpose

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### Introduction

The Indiana Academic Standards for Kindergarten Mathematics are the result of a process designed to identify, evaluate, synthesize, and create high quality, rigorous learning expectations for Indiana students.

Pursuant to Indiana Code (IC) 20-31-3-1(c-d), the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE) facilitated the prioritization of the Indiana Academic Standards. All standards are required to be taught. Standards identified as essential for mastery by the end of the grade level are indicated with shading and an “E.” The learning outcome statement for each domain immediately precedes each set of standards.

The Indiana Academic Standards are designed to ensure that all Indiana students, upon graduation, are prepared with essential knowledge and skills needed to access employment, enrollment, or enlistment leading to service.

### What are the Indiana Academic Standards and how should they be used?

The Indiana Academic Standards are designed to help educators, parents, students, and community members understand the necessary content for each grade level, and within each content area domain, to access employment, enrollment, or enlistment leading to service. These standards should form the basis for strong core instruction for all students at each grade level and content area. The standards identify the minimum academic content or skills that Indiana students need in order to be prepared for success after graduation, but they are not an exhaustive list.

While the Indiana Academic Standards establish key expectations for knowledge and skills and should be used as the basis for curriculum, the standards by themselves do not constitute a curriculum. It is the responsibility of the local school corporation to select and formally adopt curricular tools, including textbooks and any other supplementary materials, that align with Indiana Academic Standards. Additionally, corporation and school leaders should consider the appropriate instructional sequence of the standards as well as the length of time needed to teach each standard. Every standard has a unique place in the continuum of learning, but each standard will not require the same amount of time and attention. A deep understanding of the vertical articulation of the standards will enable educators to make the best instructional decisions. These standards must also be complemented by robust, evidence-based instructional practices to support overall student development. By utilizing strategic and intentional instructional practices, other areas such as STEM and employability skills can be integrated with the content standards.

## Content-Specific Considerations

The Indiana Academic Standards for Kindergarten Mathematics consist of five domains: Number Sense, Computation and Algebraic Thinking, Geometry, Measurement, and Data Analysis. The skills listed in each domain indicate what students should know and be able to do in Mathematics at each grade level. The Process Standards demonstrate the ways in which students should develop conceptual understanding of mathematical content, and the ways in which students should synthesize and apply mathematical skills.

## Acknowledgments

The Indiana Department of Education appreciates the time, dedication, and expertise offered by Indiana's K-12 educators, higher education professors, representatives from business and industry, families, and other stakeholders who contributed to the development of the Indiana Academic Standards. We wish to specially acknowledge the committee members, as well as participants in the public comment period, who dedicated many hours to the review and evaluation of these standards designed to prepare Indiana students for success after graduation.

## Mathematics Process Standards

### PS.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway, rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” and “Is my answer reasonable?” They understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches. Mathematically proficient students understand how mathematical ideas interconnect and build on one another to produce a coherent whole.

### PS.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

### PS.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They analyze situations by breaking them into cases and recognize and use counterexamples. They organize their mathematical thinking, justify their conclusions and communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. They justify whether a given statement is always true, sometimes, or never. Mathematically proficient students participate and collaborate in a mathematics community. They listen to or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

### PS.4: Model with mathematics.

Mathematically proficient students apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace using a variety of appropriate strategies. They create and use a variety of representations to solve problems and to organize and communicate mathematical ideas. Mathematically proficient students apply what they know and are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts, and formulas. They analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.

**PS.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.**

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Mathematically proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. Mathematically proficient students identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content, and use them to pose or solve problems. They use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts and to support the development of learning mathematics. They use technology to contribute to concept development, simulation, representation, reasoning, communication, and problem solving.

**PS.6: Attend to precision.**

Mathematically proficient students communicate precisely to others. They use clear definitions, including correct mathematical language, in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They express solutions clearly and logically by using the appropriate mathematical terms and notation. They specify units of measure and label axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently and check the validity of their results in the context of the problem. They express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context.

**PS.7: Look for and make use of structure.**

Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. They step back for an overview and shift perspective. They recognize and use properties of operations and equality. They organize and classify geometric shapes based on their attributes. They see expressions, equations, and geometric figures as single objects or as being composed of several objects.

**PS.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.**

Mathematically proficient students notice if calculations are repeated and look for general methods and shortcuts. They notice regularity in mathematical problems and their work to create a rule or formula. Mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details as they solve a problem. They continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.

## Kindergarten Mathematics

*Standards identified as essential for mastery by the end of the grade level are indicated with gray shading and an “E.” The learning outcome statement for each domain immediately precedes each set of standards.*

Number Sense	
<b>Learning Outcome:</b> Students explore the foundations of numbers through counting strategies, one-to-one correspondence, and place value of numbers up to 20.	
<b>K.NS.1</b>	Count to at least 100 by ones and tens. Count by one from any given number. (E)
<b>K.NS.2</b>	Write whole numbers from 0 to 20 and identify number words from 0 to 10. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects). (E)
<b>K.NS.3</b>	Say the number names in standard order when counting objects, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. Understand that the last number name said describes the number of objects counted and that the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. Count out the number of objects, given a number from 1 to 20. (E)
<b>K.NS.4</b>	Identify sets of 1 to 10 objects in patterned arrangements and tell how many without counting. (E)
<b>K.NS.5</b>	Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group (e.g., by using matching and counting strategies).
<b>K.NS.6</b>	Compare the values of two numbers from 1 to 20 presented as written numerals.
<b>K.NS.7</b>	Define and model a "ten" as a group of ten ones. Model equivalent forms of whole numbers from 10 to 20 as groups of tens and ones using objects and drawings. (E)
Computation and Algebraic Thinking	
<b>Learning Outcome:</b> Within the numbers 1-10, students use objects and drawings to model the composing (addition) and decomposing (subtraction) of numbers, and solve real-world problems. Students investigate beginning algebra concepts through simple repeating and growing patterns.	
<b>K.CA.1</b>	Solve real-world problems that involve addition and subtraction within 10 using modeling with objects or drawings. (E)
<b>K.CA.2</b>	Use objects or drawings to model the decomposition of numbers less than 10 into pairs in more than one way. Identify corresponding equations. (E)
<b>K.CA.3</b>	Find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number for any number from 1 to 9 (e.g., by using objects or drawings), and record the answer with a drawing or an equation. (E)
<b>K.CA.4</b>	Create, extend, and give an appropriate rule for simple repeating and growing patterns with numbers and shapes.

Geometry	
<b>Learning Outcome:</b> Students investigate and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes based on simple attributes.	
<b>K.G.1</b>	Compare two- and three-dimensional shapes in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners"), and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).
Measurement	
<b>Learning Outcome:</b> Students investigate beginning concepts of length, weight, capacity, temperature, and time through observations of direct comparisons.	
<b>K.M.1</b>	Make direct comparisons of the length, capacity, weight, and temperature of objects, and identify which object is shorter, longer, taller, lighter, heavier, warmer, cooler, or holds more. (E)
<b>K.M.2</b>	Identify and use appropriate terms to describe intervals of time including: morning, afternoon, evening, today, yesterday, tomorrow, day, week, month, and year; describe how calendars and clocks are tools to measure time.
Data Analysis	
<b>Learning Outcome:</b> Students begin interacting with data to create and interpret data for patterns and comparison.	
<b>K.DA.1</b>	With guidance, collect and organize data into simple bar graphs, pictographs, and/or tables to identify patterns and make comparisons. (E)